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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.
HOUSE.

Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, the currency now in use among the people of the United States, consists of National bank notes and the greenback, the latter being a debt of the Government, widely distributed among the people, and the former being redeemable in the greenback and subject to like fluctuations, and,

"Whereas, the United States Treasury has thus far failed to meet its obligations and to redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money and keeping it at a large discount, which depreciation varies from day to day, causing risk and uncertainty in business affairs to the great prejudice of all legitimate industry and enterprise, and,

"Whereas, Congress by its enactments, and both political parties by resolutions adopted in their several National Conventions, stand committed to the early resumption of specie payments; therefore,

"Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of the resumption of specie payment by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, all necessary powers to carry out said object, to the end that a sound stable currency may be provided for the people."

Mr. Morrison suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Hale. I think it better to have an expression of the opinion of the House now. I want to see whether canvassing has done our friends on the other side of the house any good.

SENATE.

Senator Sargeant presented two memorials numerous signed setting forth the advantages of the Pacific road, and asking subsidy for it.

Ingalls said the senate had already information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the west during the past year. The actual loss from the ravages of the locust, chinch bug, army and cotton worm, exceeded two hundred million dollars, and from locust alone the amount exceeded fifty million dollars. In seven counties in Minnesota nearly sixty thousand bushels of locusts were destroyed at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. He believed the subject was worthy of the attention of congress, and therefore introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against injuries by insects, which was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Frelinghuysen called up the senate bill, to amend certain provisions of the revised statutes, relating to the transportation of animals. The amendments reported by the judiciary committee to the effect that animals shall not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water for a longer period than 24 consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water of at least seven consecutive hours, provided that the amendments shall take effect on July 4th, 1865, agreed to and bill passed.

Withers, of Va., gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the senate to take up for consideration the bill to amend an act entitled an act, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors in the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, approved February 14, 1871, and to restore to pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

On motion of Mr. Morton, Pinchback was resumed and he proceeded to reply to Thurman, but without concluding, and at the suggestion of Edmunds, gave way for executive session.

Adjournd.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Had Morton allowed a vote to be cast to-day Pinchback would have been beaten six chairs that were counted for him became vacant when Morton moved to take up the case. He escaped by saying if now the senator wished him to speak, he would answer Mr. Thurman. He spoke against time in a most masterly manner.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Thurman, Bayard, Merriman and McDonald were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to act with the House committee in shaping a financial policy of the Democratic party.

The merchants of Baltimore petition for a repeal of the bankrupt law.

The pension appropriation bill which passed the House, was adopted with unimportant amendments.

The bill to remove restrictions on the sale of public lands in several of the Southern States passed. It provides that the public lands, affected by this act shall be offered for sale as soon as practical from time to time according to the provisions of existing law, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered.

Executive session.
Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Jones of Kentucky offered a resolution reciting that the act of March 18, 1869, to "strengthen the public credit and providing for the payment in coin of the interest on the 5-twenties was virtually a violation of the various acts under which these bonds were issued and at variance with the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties in 1868, and that such act of 1869, was passed without consideration and was therefore repealable at the will of any subsequent Congress, that it was unjust, unequal and oppressive legislation, greatly increasing the amount to be paid by the government and inuring to the benefit of bondholders and capitalists and to the positive detriment of the people; therefore,

"Resolved, That the act of the 18th of March 1869, be repealed, Referred to the Banking and Currency committee.

Taylor moved that the Secretary of the Treasury report the amount of gold owned by the Government available for resumption of specie payment. Adopted.

The fortification bill was reported, it appropriates \$15,000.

Tucker from the committee on Ways and Means reported a bill relating to the execution of court-house bonds, the bill provides that whenever a bond is required of a firm for payment of custom on goods imported for their use and the bond is executed by one member of the firm in the name of such firm it shall be equally binding on all the members of the firm. After discussion the bill was passed.

Walker of Va. from the committee on Education and Labor reported back the bill to apply the proceeds of sale of public lands to the education of the people. Referred to the committee of the Whole.

JOHNSTON ON KENNESAW.

No military movement of General Sherman has brought such severe criticism upon him from the federal side of the house, as his assault upon Kennesaw mountain. The federal ex-generals are by the ears about it. Boynton and Wilson attack Sherman's account of the battle, and Kilpatrick comes to his defense. It is claimed on the one side that Sherman was guilty of a needless and inexcusable slaughter—that, reckless of life, he simply desired to teach his men he would on occasions boldly assault. He was repulsed, and two thousand men were killed and wounded. Even his defender, Kilpatrick, admits that it would have been better if the attack had not been made.

When Johnston made a stand on Kennesaw, the question in Sherman's mind was, "Shall I continue the old and tedious system of flank movements, and thus drive the enemy beyond the Chattahoochee, to some position equally strong, and then give him battle, with the river in my rear; or shall I boldly assault him now, break his lines, and envelop and crush his flanks in his retreat from the mountain to the river?" He hoped to ruin Johnston's army by a bloody and decisive battle. Instead of that he put his own army in such a condition that Thomas sent him a cutting dispatch—"one or two more such assaults would use up his army." The numerical weakness of Johnston's force alone prevented a retaliatory blow that Sherman would not have forgotten very soon.

The responsibility for the assault is placed by one party on Sherman's shoulders, and by the other on Thomas or rather between the two commanders. No one wants to monopolize it,—no one wants to share it. History, however, will charge it up against Sherman. Boynton says Thomas and Schellard opposed the assault.—McPherson did not approve it. In short Sherman has to answer for the slaughter that ensued when Thomas was ordered to attack Johnston entrenched on Kennesaw.—Atlanta Const.

GENUINE AND BOGUS EDITORS.

[From the Boston Post.]

Editors cannot spend a great deal of their time in travel. When they do they necessarily part with their profession. In point of fact the real journalist, or editor, as some insist, is personally about the least known of all living individuals who wield an equal amount of influence or perform an equal amount of work. The preacher appears weekly to the public in the sacred desk; the physician visits his patients daily and talks with them; the lawyer harangues juries any pleads with judges; the journalist alone is unseen and popularly unknown. He is content to see the silent but effective operation of his influence. It is his journal that speaks for him. He would as soon think of prancing about the country and exhibiting himself to the public in different cities as he would of standing at the corner and hawking his own sheet. He would much sooner perform under Barnum at the Centennial than perch himself in the gallery of the United States Senate for exhibition. He is not in the habit of wearing a chalked hat, sleeping in free beds at hotels promising puffs for his rations, or joining a traveling troupe of men with flying hair or young women with flowing feathers. His life is one of work, and not of excursions. When he goes forth to inhale the fresh air and bask in the sunshine of the outer world no one is a greater stranger than he, and the last subject you can induce him to talk about is a newspaper. This troupe of Hoosier editors is a party that has been organized to see the country and feast on its products without having to expend a dollar. It is the other kind that hotels, railroad companies, Congress, and political managers would be only too glad to entertain.

THAT DEPOSITION.

The deposition of President Grant, in the case of Babcock, was taken to-day at the Executive Mansion, before Secretary Bristow, Attorney General Pierpont, Attorney Wm. A. Cooke, one of Babcock's counsel, and Mr. Eaton, who represented the prosecution. The examination began at 11 A. M., and terminated at 2 P. M. It is said to be thorough, and characterized by a straightforwardness which marks the President's utterances. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice, and the examination developed facts that Babcock had not influenced or attempted to influence the Executive in the selection of an official involved in the so-called whisky ring; that he had not interfered in any manner to cause a suspension of the celebrated order for the transfer of Supervisors, but that the revocation was directed by the President himself, in order that suspicion being removed from the minds of those engaged in frauds, they might be more readily detected in their efforts to cheat the Government out of revenue on distilled spirits; that the President still has implicit confidence in the integrity of Babcock, and is satisfied with his explanation of the dispatches which have formed so important an element in his prosecution. The cross-examination elicited nothing new of importance. Its object seemed to be more directed against the President than Babcock. It, however, developed the fact that if there had been anything wrong on the part of that officer, which the President emphatically stated he did not believe, it was entirely without the knowledge of the Executive. The President stated that during the twelve years Babcock had been intimately associated with him, he had not learned anything to impair confidence in his integrity. The testimony as a whole is declared to be strongly in favor of Babcock's honesty.

PINCHBACK ON SOUTHERN POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—P. B. S. Pinchback has replied in a public letter to the attack recently made upon his personal character by Senator Merrimon, and says that the colored voters do not favor a color line in politics or a political organization on the basis of race. They entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow-citizens, and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on their merits. They fully appreciate the evils that result to them and the community from the political complications in the South, and recognize the imperative need of co-operation between the races, in order to settle their divisions and to secure good local governments, and whenever proscription against them as a race shall so far cease as

to permit independent political action by them with the same security to life and person as is enjoyed by other citizens they will be found willing to sink all race or minor considerations to accomplish these desirable ends.

Mr. Pinchback invokes the indignation of the country in rebuke of the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question the integrity of the colored race and imperil their political rights.

DEATH OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 10.—Mr. Johnson came here last night to argue the case of Baker vs. Freck, argued in the Court of Appeals to-day. By invitation of Gov. Carroll, he became his guest at the Executive Mansion. To-day the governor invited Chief Justice Bartol, of this State, and several other gentlemen, to meet Mr. Johnson at dinner at the Mansion.

They dined about 5 P. M. At dinner Mr. Johnson appeared in excellent spirits, and his usual health and entertained the company by his conversation and relating anecdotes. At dinner he took one glass of Madeira, and refused to take any more. After dinner, he suddenly asked the governor to take him into the parlor. He took the governor's arm, and walking in there, sat down on the sofa. At the request of Mr. Johnson, the governor rejoined the guests at the table.

Shortly a servant appeared at the door, and begged of the governor out, told him that Mr. Johnson was lying in the yard on the stones. Governor Carroll went immediately to the place, and found Mr. Johnson lying on the cobble-stone carriage way that passes under the porch of the mansion, close up to the wall, and near a door leading into the basement. He had evidently gone down the front steps and around to the side of the house and fallen where he was found.

This was about 8:15 P. M., and the impression is that he had been there at least half an hour. He was then dead, and was bleeding profusely from wounds on the right side of his head and face. His eyes were closed, and his hands and feet were cold. The physician summoned, Dr. Wm. G. Tuck was the first to arrive, and after examining the body, pronounced life extinct. Drs. Redout and Claude arrived afterwards.

There are wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the skull from the upper portion of the forehead to the eyebrow, a dislocation of the finger of the left hand, and cuts on the hands and legs, and bruises. The physicians are examining the body to discover the cause of death.

Mr. Johnson would have been eighty years old next May.

DR. STEINER'S THEORY.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, State senator from Frederick County, a distinguished physician and chief inspector of the Sanitary Commission in the army of the Potomac during the war, who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of death.

"Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal, or, being seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to save himself, moved towards the west, staggering along by the westerly side of the executive mansion. At each step his body gained additional momentum, so that, having reached the door leading into the basement, he swayed around to the south and fell, his head striking against the sharp corner of the granite case of the house, which gave the first wound on the head. Reaching the pavement of rough cobble-stones, a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instant probably the bones of the nose were fractured, and one joint of the second finger of the right hand was dislocated. Whether subsequent struggles may account for the abrasions on the knees and fingers of the left hand can not be positively asserted. The wounds in the scalp were accompanied with the fractures of the external bones of the cranium and the base of the skull; also with probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Death must have resulted instantly.

OPINION OF ATT'Y GENERAL GWYNNE.

Mr. Gwynne, attorney general of the State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack, lasting three hours, while attending a trial in South Carolina, several years ago.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$508,411.89, and from customs \$701,063.64.

TURBULENT LOUISIANA.

Louisiana again forces itself on the attention of both parties in Congress. The State Senate, which is Republican, has substituted for the election law prepared and passed by the House a new bill which creates a Returning Board in form and with powers greater and more odious than those possessed by the old Board, which was convicted of gross frauds by two Congressional committees last year. Copies of this piece of Republican machinery have reached here, and it is seen that the powers given in it to the proposed new Returning Board are such as would enable it to fling out any election precinct or district, not only in Louisiana but in New York or Massachusetts, if it were instituted there, and to declare the election of whoever the Board chooses.

This bill has created intense excitement in Louisiana, and the Conservatives, who have a majority in the House, threaten that unless the Senate drops the bill they will hold the Wheeler adjustment to be broken, and proceed at once to impeach Governor Kellogg and Lieutenant Governor Antoine. They claim that in the adjustment the Republicans promised to consent to certain necessary reforms, and that it was understood that among these reforms the chief was the abolition of the Returning Board. It is quite true that the Republicans promised reforms but the Conservatives, who are not shrewd politicians, neglected to insist upon a bill of particulars, and hence got no distinct agreement about the Returning Board. So far, therefore, they complain without good grounds. But as the Legislature ought to act for the peace of the State, and as the proposed Senate Bill is plainly and violently unjust, they are undoubtedly right in resisting.

Under the State Constitution an officer is suspended from duty by the fact of his impeachment and during trial, and thus the House, which is Democratic, can lawfully suspend not only Kellogg, but the Lieutenant Governor, and make the House, who is a conservative and a moderate man, the acting Governor. Such a course would naturally create intense excitement in New Orleans, and it is feared might end in violence.

Under these circumstances leading men in both parties here are examining the situation with anxiety. The leading Republicans are desirous to prevent trouble and secure peace in the State, and it is possible that they may determine to bring some influence to bear on Marshal Packard to force him to consent to an election law, including a canvassing board, on which both parties shall agree, and which shall be fair. It is said here that it is certainly unfair to insist upon a law which puts the whole election into the hands of a committee partisan in its character, with power substantially to do what it pleases.

A settlement of the difficulty would not be impossible if Mr. Packard were made to understand that the Republicans here require it, for it is, of course to Gov. Kellogg's interest that he shall not be impeached, which suspends him from office, and he would probably incline to a settlement which should prevent impeachment. Marshal Packard, however, rules Kellogg, and it is not believed that he would be averse to anything which would help to produce violence and bloodshed and enable him to call for United States troops. It is remembered here that he came hither last winter to urge the passage of the force bill, on the ground that without such a law he could not promise to carry Louisiana for the Republican party this year. If the conservatives in New Orleans are unwise enough to be goaded to violence such as that which took place on the 14th of September, they will give Packard a strong advantage.

ATTEMPTED EXPRESS ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The Commercial's Urbana special says:—While the Pan Handle train was taking water a few miles west of that place, last night, the conductor's attention was attracted by some one attempting to unhook the engine and forward cars from the balance of the train. The conductor in going on the platform, was confronted by a masked man, who attempted to stab him with a butcher knife. The conductor pulled the bell cord and drew a revolver and fired at the robber, who made his escape. Two other men were seen, and it is supposed they contemplated robbing the express car.

THE FATE OF THE MAN WHO ADVERTISED.

His name was Hippodam. His uncle left him some money, and he started in the grocery and provision business. The canvassers came around there from the daily papers, and said he had the best location in town, the nicest stock, and all that, and then went bang at him for an advertisement. He had read in the papers that John Jacob Astor, A. T. Stewart, Daniel Pratt, John Smith, and hosts of others, had once been poor, and had made their start by advertising. He believed it all, dough-head that he was, and he advertised four squares in the Torchlight, six squares in Badger, half a column in the Moonshine, and slipped a five dollar bill to the reporters, and told 'em to say a good word for him. The reporters did, and when the people saw from the advertisements that Hippodam had started into business with a fresh, large stock, they rushed for his store. Then his troubles commenced. He had to hire an extra clerk and a cash boy. He couldn't find time to sit down on a candle box, thrust his feet under the stove, and gossip about politics and the Louisiana question. Every day or two he had to write or telegraph for new goods, ordering more coffee, tea, sugar or spices and when the goods came he had to open them and retail them out.

As day after day went by people began to notice that Hippodam was growing thin and pale. He looked careworn and harassed, as if driven. He kept advertising, and people kept patronizing him. Other grocers could get time to go off on excursions, and to sit down for hours at a time, and play checkers and dominoes; but Hippodam could not get an hour to himself, except to sleep. By and by he had to open an account with yet another bank, get more clerks and cash boys; and it came about that he kept a carriage, built a fine house wore broad cloth, and was elected Mayor of the town.

Of course a man couldn't go on in this way many years without breaking down in health, and the day came at last when Hippodam had the dyspepsia, rheumatism, the jaundice, heart disease, and several other complaints. The shadow of death hung over him; while the grocers that hadn't advertised at all grew fat and portly and had double chins on 'em. They had time to go out fishing, were never tired out looking over their bank accounts, and it wasn't once a year that they had to order anything more than a box of herring.

Broken down in health, feeling mad at all the world, and finding himself a victim of newspapers, Hippodam one day drew his money out of the bank, passed it to a lunatic asylum, set his store on fire, blew up his mansion with a keg of powder and then hanged himself to a peachtree in the back yard. The coroner cut him down, the jury sat on him, and the verdict was: "Advertising killed him, and we hereby warn all business men to let his fate be an awful example against patronizing newspapers."—M. QUAD, in St. Louis Gazette.

SOME OF THE BABCOCK DISPATCHES.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Among the dispatches read in the Babcock trial to-day were the following:

"St. Louis, Dec. 3, 1875.—Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington. Has the secretary or commissioners ordered anybody here? [Signed] J."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1875.—Jno. McDonald, St. Louis. I cannot hear that any one has gone or is going. [Signed] O. E. BABCOCK."

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1875.—Gen. J. McDonald: Letter received. Have seen the gentleman, and he seems very friendly. He is here looking after the improvement of the river.

[Signed] O. E. BABCOCK."

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Alfred Bevis, distiller, testified that Joyce showed him the "Sylph" despatch from Babcock in 1874. His understanding from it was that revenue agents were not coming. On that information preparations were made to run "crooked" whisky.—Bevis got a letter from Joyce to show and satisfy his partner. The contents of the letter was excluded. The letter satisfied Bevis that all was right and they would not be disturbed in making crooked whisky.

If Pinchback be admitted, it would illustrate the liberality of institutions and the principle of the career open to the talents, to allow him to bring his barber's chair and his faro "Layette" into the Senate Chamber, where in intervals of debate he could shave the bristly and skin the inexperienced among his fellow-statesmen.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY